

# [The nephilim kings of mesopotamia assignment](https://assignbuster.com/the-nephilim-kings-of-mesopotamia-assignment/)

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This was an area of Eurasia that included the Caucasians including Azerbaijan, the central Asia steppes including Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Afghanistan, the… valley of the Indus or that area between India and Pakistan, andthe southern Ukraine with the lower Danube and Bulgaria. Scholars regard the Scythians as an Iranian nomadic peoples peaking several languages but mostly Iranian (or Parsi which later became Farsi). Scythians have left important ethnological markers such astamgas (brand marks) and kurgans (permanent cemeteries).

A2500 year old mummy was recently found in the snow capped mountains of Mongolia with blond hair, tattoos, and weaponry. The mummy was preserved by ice and was found at 2600 meters. This find extended the range of the territory further east of the Scythians than had been previously thought. It should be pointed out that the last ice age ended about 9, 000 to10, 000 years ago, or about the 8 th millennium BC. Carbon 14dating has allowed archaeologists to trace the emergence of the Scythians to the Sayan-Altay mountains from 3000BC to about500BC.

These mountains are where Russia, China, Mongolia, and Kazakhstan come together. They are also known as thehomeland of the Turks. The mean elevation in the central area is about 4500 meters. About 900 BC the Scythians began awestern migration. They were nomadic warriors who rode horses bareback and who used archers, and the women fought along side the men. Women dressed like men. They were described by Homer and Herodotus. Herodotus, the Greek historian wrote about them in his Histories of the 5th Century. They became slave traders, merchants, and shippers. They were described as long haired warriors who were ferocious.

Edmund Spenser wrote that the primary nation that settled Ireland were the Scythians , and that they also settled Scotland. It has been shown that the Scythians landed in Cornwall. In Shakespeares King Lear, Act 1, Scene1, he writes of the barbarous Scythian. It is thought that tribes of the Scythians settled Greece, and also moved into eastern Europe. Haplo types from current Y Chromosome DNA studies show that Central Asia was a mixing pot of several population groups. Haplo type R1a and R1b is found in eastern and western Asia as well as Europe and the United States. Greece

Ancient Greece was formed in the third millennium BC when people known as Greeks migrated south to the Balkans in waves, the last being the Dorian invasion about 2300 BC. 1600-1100 BC… is described as Mycenaean Greece known for the Wars against Troy as narrated by Homer. Ancient Greece ended with the end of the reign of Alexander the Great in 323 BC. Herodotus, 484-425BC, was a Dorian Greek historian who is regarded as the father of history, and who was the author of The Histories- a 6 volume series. Cimmerians Herodotus described the Cimmerians of the north Black Seacoast as a distinctly autonomous tribe expelled by the Scythians.

The Cimmerians in 714 BC were in the region of Azerbaijan, and in the 7 and 8th century BC were in southern Russia and Ukraine. Their language was Iranian. There were many off shoots of the Cimmerians. Numerous Celtic and Germanic peoples descended from the Cimmerians. The etymology of Wales is said to descend from the Cimmerians. The Celts in France were known as Gauls. The Celts spread into present day Italy where remnants in the town of Doccia, in the province of Emilia-Romagna, showcase Celtichouses in very good condition dating from the 4th century BC. Sicambri The west Germanic tribe of the Sicambri descended from the Cimmerians.

The Sicambri were located along the right bank of the Rhine and appear about 55 BC. They fought several warswith Rome, namely one led by Gaius Juliusm Caesar. In16 BC they defeated the Roman army under Marcus Lollius. About 11 BC they were forced to move to the left side of the Rhine by Nero Claudius Drusus. Merovingians The Merovingians claimed their descent from the Sicambri, who they believed were originally a Scythian or Cimmeriantribe once inhabiting the river Danube that changed their name… to the Franks in 11 BC under the leadership of a chieftain called Frankus. The Franks first appear in historical writing in the3rd century.

The Merovinginans traced their Sicambrianorigins from Marcomir I-died 412 BC and ultimately to the Kings of Troy. Marcomir I lived around 400 BC andpreceded the Merovingian dynasty. St. Gregory, Bishop of Tours was installed in 573 and was made Master of Tours by Sigibert I, King of Austrasia(561-576). St. Gregory of Tours, who was the leading historian wrote that the Frankish leader Clovis on the occasion of his baptism into the Catholic faith in 496 was referred to as Sicambrian by the officiating Bishop of Rheims. Troy Troy was a legendary city established about 3000 BC and wasthe center of the Trojan Wars, which occurred about 1200 BC.

These wars were described in the Iliad by Homer, who was ablind Greek historian. Today Troy is an archaeological site innorthwest Turkey. Troy was founded by Dardanus, son of theTrojan Royal Family of Electra and Zeus. One generationbefore the Trojan War, Heracles captured Troy and killedLeomedon, but spared his son Priam who became King ofTroy. During his reign, the Mycenaean Greeks invaded andcaptured Troy in the Trojan War 1193-1183 BC. It is from Priam, King of Troy that Roderick Stuart in Roy-alty for Commoners shows descent from the Cimmerians tothe Sicambri to the Merovingians. Rome

Rome was founded 21 April 753 BC from settlements around afjord on the River Tiber by Romulus and Remus, sons of theTrojan prince Aenas. Romulus killed Remus and became thefirst of the seven kings of Rome. The Roman Republic was established around 509 BC. By 200 BC Rome had become thedominant Mediterranean power. About 55 BC Gaius JuliusCaesar was in power, and by 31 BC Augustus had consolidatedhis power. The Roman Empire is said to have ended as such in 476 ADwhen Odoacer, the Barbarian Germanic General deposedRomulus Agustulus. (Ian Woods states that Odoacer deposingAgustulus is speculation). Barbarian Kings

The Roman Empire was replaced with a number of states ruledby barbarian kings. In the 6th century Italy was controlled bythe Ostragoths, France by the Franks, and Burgundians, andSpain by the Visigoths. A century later, the Lombardscontrolled northern Italy, and the Franks were unchallenged inFrance, and the Anglos and Saxons were in Britannia. Franks It was the kingdom of the Franks which was to exercise themost influence for the longest time. For the first threecenturies of its existence until 751 it was ruled by a singlefamily, that of the Merovingians. There were two groups of Franks-the Salian Franks and theRipuarian Franks.

The Salian Franks (sea dwelling) lived North and East ofLimes in the Dutch coastal area and in the 5th centurymigrated throughout Belgium and into northern France. Bythe 4th and 5th centuries, the Belgium city of Tournai hadbecome the center of activity. The Ripuarian Franks (river dwelling) lived along the Rhineriver, and were perhaps called Ripuarian by the Romans. By the 9th century any differences between these two groupshad disappeared. They were involved with the Romans as military recruits in the5th century. Gregory of Tours, the historian, placed theemergence of the Merovingians at the conclusion of theFrankish migration.

The Liber Historiae Francorum wentfurther, connecting them with the Trojan migration. Gregory of Tours wrote that the Franks had created longhaired kings in Thuringia (Belgium). Gregory of Tours wastroubled that there was no clear passage of royalty to the Franksfrom a line of Kings, but other scholars were not troubled sincehistorical records were lacking. As indicated the line of Frankish Kings began with Frankuswho died 11 BC. The line continues from Frankus to Chlodio. Chlodio The history of Chlodio comes from Gregory of Tours andSidonius Apollinarius. Chlodio, was a semi legendary King of the Salian Franks.

He lived in Dispargum which was a castle. Around 431 heinvaded the territory of Artois but was defeated near Hesdin byAetius, Commander of the Roman Army in Gaul. Heregrouped and captured Cambrai (Cameracum) andoccupied territory as far as the Somme River. He madeTournai the capital of all Salian Franks. He died 447-449. MEROVINGIAN KINGS MEROVEE (MEROVECH) According to the Chronicles of Fredegar, Merovee… (Merovech) the first of the Merovingian Kings was conceivedby Chlodios wife when she went swimming and wasencountered by a Quinotaur, a sea monster. The royaldynasty was thus given a supernatural origin.

The actualparentage of Merovee is subject to conjecture, but he wasclearly a Frank. Stuart in Royalty for Commoners states hewas either a son or a son in law of Chlodio. Merovee, the first Merovingian King, fought along sideFlavius Aetius the Roman ruler when Attila the Hun wasdefeated in 451. Merovee was proclaimed King of the Franksin 448 and reigned for 10 years. Under Merovee and his successors, the kingdom of the Franksflourished. It was not the crude barbaric culture often imagined. It warrants comparision with the high culture of theByzantines. Secular literacy was encouraged.

They built lavish Roman styled amphitheaters in Paris andSoissons. The Franks were brutal but not like the Goths and theHuns. They accumulated immense wealth. They were active infarming, commerce, and maritime trade. Their gold coins thatwere minted bore an equal arm cross. Childeric I The son of Merovee was Childeric I, who fought Odoacer atAngiers. Childeric was expelled from the Franks for sexualprofligacy. Childeric returned to power and married the wife ofthe King of Thurigia. Childerics grave was found in 1653 inTournai and was filled with weapons, gold, jewelry, Byzantine coins, and gold cicadas or bees.

This is one of themost important medieval treasures ever found. Clovis The Bishop of Rheims wrote a letter to Clovis, son ofChilderic I which has been preserved. With Clovis, we havethe beginnings of a substantial documented history. Gregory ofTours could at last chronicle a Barbarian King. Clovis reigned from 481-511 and was the major MerovingianKing as was Charlemagne the major Carolingian King. Gregory of Tours writes that Clovis defeated Syagrius; hethen married Clothilda, daughter of a Burgundian King, whoattempted to convert him to Christianity but failed.

Clothildawas later named a Saint. Beginning as early as 496 there were secret meetings betweenClovis and Saint Remy, confessor of the wife of Clovis. Soonthereafter an agreement of cooperation was signed betweenClovis and the Roman Church. Such an agreement wasimportant because it transformed the less than unified RomanChurch to one of supreme power in the West. Clovis becamethe sword of the Church. During a battle against the Alamans, he vowed to become aChristian if he was victorious. He won and was baptized bythe Bishop of Rheims in 496.

On his return he receivedconsular office from the eastern emperor (the Western RomanEmpire had ceased to exist) and he established Paris as hiscapital. He was named Novus Constantinus-the newConstantine. At his baptism, Saint Remy said Sicambrian revere what thou hast burned and burn what thou hastrevered. There was now a powerful religion, and a powerful Churchbeing administered by a Merovingian bloodline. Clovis allied with Godegisel against the Burgundian KingGundobad, but the latter survived. Clovis then attacked the Visi-goths because they were heretics.

His last years were spent eliminating rival Frankish leaders. Thesister of Clovis, Audofleda married the Ostrogothic KingTheodoric and there were further marriages between theVisigoths, Thuringians, Herules and Burgundians, furtherconsolidating the empire of the Franks. The conversion of Clovis to Catholicism made him moreacceptable to the Gallo Romans. In 511 he convened anecclesiastical council in Orleans to discuss matters of newlyacquired Aquitaine. When Clovis died in 511, the Frankishkingdom was the most powerful in Gaul. After Clovis died, his kingdom was divided into 4 parts-one foreach of his 4 sons.

For more than a century thereafter, theMerovingian Dynasty presided over a number of disparate andwarring kingdoms. Clothair II Clothair II reigned 584-629 and reunited the Kingdom of theFranks. He signed the Perpetual Constitution which was anearly Magna Charta. As the Merovingian Kings were concerned with ritual, pomp, and circumstance, the actual administration of the empire wasleft to the Mayors of the Palaces. Dagobert II In 651 Dagobert II came to power and was a worthy successorto Clovis. He amassed power and authority and great wealthwhich has been reported to have been located at Rennes leChateau.

He also seemed to lose interest in protecting theRoman Church and expanding it. Dagobert II married aVisigoth princess, and further expanded the empire toLanguedoc. In doing so he created enemies-both secular andecclesiastic. His Mayor of the Palace, Pepin the Fat alignedhimself with enemies of Dagobert II. Dagobert II had a major capital at Stenay which included a hugeforest. On 23 December 679, while resting during a hunt in theforest, a servant under the direction of Pepin the Fat killed him. He was buried at Stenay, the royal chapel of Saint Remy. In872, he was made a Saint.

For all practical purposes, this endedthe real power of the Merovingian Kings. The Mayors of thePalaces developed more and more power. Charles Martel The most important Mayor of the Palace and an extremelyimportant historical figure was Charles Martel, or Charles theHammer who was born 686 and died 741. He expanded his ruleover all three Frankish kingdoms: Austrasia, Neustria, andBurgundy. He was the illegitimate son of Pippin the Middleand his concubine Alpaida. He won the Battle of Tours in 732which saved Europe from Muslim expansionism. He was abrilliant general and is considered the father of western heavycavalry.

He was the founder of the Carolingian Empirewhich was named after him. In 737 King Theuderic died and Martel titled himself MajorDomus and Princeps et dux Francorum and did not appoint anew King. The throne was vacant until the death of Martel. Hewas buried at Saint Denis Basilica. Before his death he dividedhis properties among his sons. German and French historians have treated Charles Martel withgreat acclaim and believe that he saved Europe from Islam. Hewas called the hero of the age and it was said he deliveredChristiandom. Usurpation by the Carolingians First Carolingian King

Ten years after the death of Charles Martel, his son Pippin IIIor Pippin the Younger, or Pippin the Short, Mayor of the Palaceto King Childeric III enlisted the support of the Pope inoverthrowing the Merovingians. Pippins ambassadors to Pope Zachary asked: who should beKing, the man who actually holds power or he though he isKing has no power at all? The Pope then ordered that by apostolic authority Pippin III, or Pippin the Younger, or Pippin the Short, be created King ofall the Franks, thus betraying the pact which had been madewith Clovis. Pippin deposed Childeric III, and had his headshaved, and confined him to a monastery.

In 754 Pippin III was anointed at Ponthion. He died in 768and is buried at St. Denis. In 740 he married Bertrada ofLaon. Bertrada descended from the Merovingian Kings. Charlemagne Charlemagne was the son of Pippin and Bertrada. Summary (Accomplishments of the Merovingians)… When Childeric III was deposed, the Merovingians were thelongest ruling dynasty in western Europe. Clovis I, Clovis II, Childeric II, and Dagobert II were verystrong rulers. Childebert III operated successively with the aristocracy. The people east of the Rhine were also subject to theMerovingians.

Merovingian history provides a focus for understanding thepolitical history of western Europe in the two and half centuriesfollowing the deposition of Romulus Augustulus. The Merovingian kingdom had a significant role to play in thetransmission of culture from the late Roman period to theCarolingian period. The Rhone valley was a storehouse of manuscripts, withoutwhich Benedict Biscop could never have equipped the greatmonastery of Monkwearmouth/Jarrow in England. The Merovingian Church had a distinguished tradition inecclesiastical legislation in the 6th and 7th centuries; it witnesseda flowering of monastic tradition.

It was an institution heavilyinvolved in politics. Bonifaces death at Dokkum can be seen asthe last chapter in the Merovingian Church. This History lesson was given by by Charles C. Lucas, Jr. MD Order Merovingian Dynasty The Nephilim descent and the Merovigian Decent provided by Nicholas de Vere 29, 628bc ??? 2009ad The Nephilim were the sons of the Anunnaki Gods and their name as “ Nefilim” means ‘ Tree Hewers’, ‘ Hewers of Men’ and as “ Nephilim their name means ‘ Those who came down’. In the Sumerian King Lists it is recorded that the assumption of their Divine Kingship began in Mesopotamia (Iraq) some 31, 000 years ago.

This time coincides with the demise of the Eljo and Neanderthal races, and the Anunnaki annihilation of the voracious, monstrous Naphidem; sons of those Nephilim who rebelled against the Grand Council of the Anunnaki and bred with human women. In this respect, acting for the Gods, the Anunnaki sons would have been the hewers or destroyers of men, whilst as the hewers of trees we see them ??? like their Fairy or Elven descendents – as Lords of the Forests (of Transylvania and Central Europe) practicing early arboriculture, prior to their migration south to Mesopotamia, where there are no forests.

Whilst some commentators have the Nephilim as ‘ Those who came down from Heaven’, to the early Mesopotamian inhabitants it might be easier to assume that they meant that the Nephilim were ‘ Those who came down from the north’, as their sister Queen Lilith is described as having done. That the Anunnaki themselves came from Heaven is more clearly asserted eslewhere in Sumerian literature, so the foregoing suggestion in no way detracts from the divine or perhaps otherworldly origin of the Anunnaki Gods. During this period the Cro-Magnon species emerged as a result of genetic hybridisation of the Anunnaki with early Homo Sapiens.

In this regard, the Anunnaki Gods are the missing link between early man ??? the Eljo ??? and modern Cro-Magnon. No further divine intervention occurred and the Cro-Magnon were left to their own devices and, in the fullness of time kingship was lowered to them by the Gods. However human kingship was a disaster and was withdrawn by the Anunnaki and invested in their Nephilim sons until 4000bc. The Nephilim God-Kings left their parents behind in Central Europe ??? Carpathia, Transylvania and the Bosphorus ??? and assumed control in Mesopotamia until the reign of the Nephilim King Ubartutu of Shuruppak.

King Ubartutu’s son King Ziu Sudra left Mesopotamia and reigned in the northern regions of Anatolia (modern Turkey) in 4508bc, with his centre on the banks of the Black Sea basin, until the Great Flood (the original Biblical inundation) of 4500bc. Contrary to the Genesis myth, Adam – The Priest-King Attaba of Kish – was created after the Flood, in 3882bc, not before. From Adam there are eight recorded generations to Noah who, if he had existed, would have lived 200 years afterwards in the year 3682bc, which is 818 years after the Biblical Black Sea Flood and 318 years after the Mesopotamian Flood.

Having built a vessel in which he rescued the ‘ seeds of life’, his “ ark” eventually came to rest on Mount Ararat several miles south of the Black Sea. Ziu Sudra was hijacked from the Sumerian King Lists by the Jewish scribes and renamed Noah, who never existed within the necessary time frame or context, and is not recorded in the Sumerian records for either the Black Sea flood, or the Flooding of Mesoptamia which happened at least five hundred years later in about 4000bc. At that time, the records of the Library of Ninevah relate, it was Uta-Napishtim ??? King of Shurappak ??? who built the Ark, not Noah.

As Noah never existed, the Biblical descent from a son, Prince Salitis, was through the Nephilim-Anunnaki King Ziu Sudra. Ziu Sudra was caught in the Black Sea Flood in 4500bc. 614 years pass between the Black Sea flood and the birth of Adam and Eve (King Attapa and Queen Hawah of Eldar of Sumer). Adam and Eve were born in the Garden of Eden in 3882bc. Noah was supposedly born 3612bc, 1444 years before the Mesopotamian Flood in 2348 bc. And 888 years after the Black Sea Flood. Noah was not present at either catastrophe. He was a 6th century bc Scribal invention.